

The Cincinnati Star.

THE DAILY STAR is served by carrier to their subscribers in the City of Cincinnati and in all important Western cities and towns for 12 CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Or the paper will be mailed, postage paid, to any part of the country for 50 CENTS PER MONTH, \$6 per annum.

THE STAR is the only STRICTLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER published in Cincinnati. It is taken and read by people of all parties and shades of opinion, and it seeks to present the news of all kinds fairly and faithfully, with justice to all and with especial favor to none.

THE WEEKLY STAR—\$1 PER YEAR, circulates in all parts of the country, and is a first-class family newspaper.

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Address THE STAR, 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

Now it is rumored that Secretary Sherman may be induced to accept the Senatorship.

A HEARTY welcome to the threatening weather, with many wishes that it may result in heavy rains.

LABOUCHE has been granted his mandamus at London and the fun in that celebrated libel suit will soon begin.

COMPLETE returns from Tuesday's elections are not yet in, but the first wave of news settled everything, and no great interest is manifested in details.

It is difficult to understand what there is about platform scales that could challenge the admiration of the King of Siam, and move him to decorate the inventor.

THE REGULATORS down in Elliott County, Ky., maintain most excellent discipline in their own ranks. The member who disqualifies himself from duty by intoxication is treated to forty-nine lashes.

SENATOR McDONALD may have struck a key note when he named Hendricks and Potter as the next Democratic ticket for President and Vice President. It's the same old combination reversed with Tilden out of the game, and Potter, who has just carried New York for Lieutenant Governor, representing that State. Can the combination carry Connecticut and New Jersey? That's the question for the Democratic mind to grapple.

BALTIMORE has been suffering from a lack of elevator room for storing the unparalleled abundance of wheat that has sought the seaboard from the west, notwithstanding the immense increase of grain shipped from that port during the current year over last and former years. In 1877 the grain exported from Baltimore during the month of October amounted in value to \$3,517,049. The exports for the month just closed reach the sum of \$9,206,397, showing a pretty lively stroke of business for that enterprising city. Baltimore appears to be now reaping her reward for the foresight of establishing a line of railroads secure from speculative control, reaching into the great granaries of the West, and her importance as a shipping port is growing yearly greater.

THE historical accounts of the ravages in former times of contagious disease seem almost fabulous at this day when most of the known destroyers of the human race in large masses are better understood and held under control than in past ages; and still the possibilities of yellow fever getting loose in a great city like London, Paris, New York or Philadelphia with the virulence with which it attacked Memphis and some small Southern towns last year is something frightful to think of. But if the accounts that come to us of the ravages in China of the deadly Asiatic plague are authentic, then even so fearful a calamity as we have suggested is but a drop in the bucket in comparison with the dread Chinese pestilence. Eighty thousand Chinamen are reported to have been swept away since last April with this disease in a single Province of that Empire. With such ravages as this and the famine of a year or two ago, the Flowery Kingdom appears to be in a fair way to lose some of its surplus population.

THE COST OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

The amount of money that is extorted from the toiling masses of the people by the governments of the various States of Europe is absolutely appalling. Year by year the fairest flowers of youthful manhood are gathered into the hosts that already embrace almost the whole male population up to middle age that are every year marched forth to be far worse than decimated by the stern instruments of war. Germany, notwithstanding her hitherto enormous and invincible armament, with this year added seventy-two batteries to her field artillery and will largely replenish her arsenals, re-arm her troops with improved firearms and reconstruct and extend her fortifications. It is stated on good authority that France, notwithstanding the vastness of the war indemnity paid to Germany, has expended \$200,000,000 since her war with that power in placing her army on a better footing, and that the military preparations will continue on a scale of equal magnitude hereafter. Austria, Russia, Italy, Turkey, all are draining the resources of their respective

nations in arms and accoutrements for slaughtering each other, and the people, groaning with taxes and impositions that almost take their hearts' blood, feel the yoke grow tighter year by year that grinds them to the dust. Of what avail is all of this? What good does it do the French or German artisan that the wages that belong to himself and family must be divided with the tax-payer who carries the half he earns to garnish the military chest of the government to which he owes allegiance? Of what advantage to him is an additional province that costs him the lives of his stalwart sons to gain and pinches with grinding poverty, for the balance of his declining years, the wife and little ones at home? Verily, it is time that the Congresses of Peace should assemble in Naples, not alone, but in all the capitals of Europe, and speak in such thunder tones in favor of the disarmament of the gigantic armies of the Continent that the soulless rulers should be compelled to hear and heed.

THE RIGHT OF ALIENS TO HOLD REAL ESTATE.

The question is frequently asked as to the rights of aliens to acquire, hold and convey, by deed or will, real estate in the United States, and of the co-relative rights of American citizens in other countries.

By common law in Great Britain no alien could acquire any title to real estate, or at least nothing but a life title. After the death of an alien purchaser, his property escheated to the King. The same rule was adopted by the original Thirteen States, on their successful severance from the mother country. An alien could purchase, hold and enjoy real property during his lifetime, but on his death it reverted to the State. A deed of sale or gift, or devise by will, executed by an alien, was null and void. This rule of the common law has been gradually modified until it does not practically exist in all its rigor in any of the States. Without examining the present status of the law in the different States, up to 1871 twenty-five of them had practically abolished the common law rule by passing laws enabling aliens to hold lands in fee. In some of these States the right is limited to resident aliens. In eight other States the privilege of holding and conveying the same as citizens, only inured from the time the resident alien declared his intention to become a citizen. Three other States, like Pennsylvania, granted the right to a limited extent and hedged it about with numerous provisos. Two only of the States at that time (1871) retained the common law disability.

Whatever changes, if any, may have been made since that date, have undoubtedly been in favor of the alien's right to hold and convey real property.

In 1870 the disability of aliens holding real estate in fee in Great Britain and Ireland was removed, so far as any subsequent acquisition of property in the United Kingdom was concerned. The act of Parliament of that date declares in substance that real and personal property may be acquired and disposed of by, or transmitted through, an alien in the same manner as if he were a British subject.

Those of the American States who still cling to the old doctrine of exclusion should keep up with the liberal spirit of the age by following the example of Great Britain and a large majority of their sister States.

Editorial Spinners.

'Tis true 'tis pithy and pithy 'tis 'tis true.

If Vesuvius will take another dose of brimstone and molasses it will bring out that eruption beautifully.

To call a man a goose is anserine a fool according to his ally.

It makes a nervous man's blood boil to have a carbuncle on his neck.

The man who took cold the other day called to apologize for the incontinence.

Never make weather prognostications until you see whether it is going to snow or not.

I saw her but a moment but methink I see her now, as she went out into the pasture to milk the brindle cow.

The end justifies the means, as the mule remarked when he lifted the hostler over into the next week with his heels.

Every man that commits suicide hereafter at Central Park, New York, will be sent up for 30 days and fined \$1 75.

When an obnoxious orator is rottened by his adoring audience can the affair be properly termed an occasion?

The Westchester (Pa.) News is authority for the idea that rabbits are not fully ripe enough for people until have frost.

The reason that Snogolex did not care to take any bets on the result in New York was because there were too Tam-many uncertainties about it.

The Postoffice Department want to have letters so plainly directed that the employees will not be obliged to send for a key to decipher the superscription.

The English Judges are considering the propriety of discarding the ponderous wigs they now wear and adopting in their place the more jaunty "waterfall." This will, however, only be used on solemn occasions.

The reason that the word drama is used to designate plays in general is supposed to have reference in some way to persons going out of theaters between the acts to see a man and being forced as it were on such occasions to take drums to destroy the smell of cloves and cardamom seeds which they eat by way of destruction.

Get Out Do oral

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians in the world can not help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle.

See another column.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The English Papers of This Morning.

The Enquirer says: It is demonstrated in this so-called Republican year that New York is a Democratic State. The proof could not be more emphatic. This fact adds 35 Democratic votes in the Electoral College, making 173. New Jersey has 9 Electoral votes, and New Jersey has been Democratic by a majority of more than 12,000 in every election in seven years. She votes as steadily as does New York. New Jersey makes the Democratic Electoral vote 182. Indiana, with 15 Electoral votes, is Democratic—197. One hundred and eighty-five Electoral votes are necessary to elect a President.—Gen. Grant has been discussing Presidential candidates. He regards Thurman and Tilden as dead; says Bayard is a true man of extraordinary ability; that Garfield is an able statesman, and that Hancock would be a stronger man than Tilden, "but would be assailed by the Catholics for hanging the sainted Mrs. Suratt, when he was really no more responsible for it than you were." Two Foreign Missions are still vacant. They might be used to dispose of some of the superfluous Ohio candidates for the United States Senate. Special Agent Newcomb, of Washington, has begun his investigation of Clerk Ambrose's office. He has already discovered enough to justify the Enquirer in all it has said and charged on that Court.—The Chinese already constitute over one-fifth of the population of the Hawaiian Islands, and they are "still coming." They threaten to overrun the country. The Government is trying to discourage the unwelcome emigration by procuring labor from the South Sea Islands, but the sugar planters have more regard for their pockets than the well-being of community, and populate their plantations with the "cheap Johns."

The Commercial says: New York the Democrats had not committed themselves against honest money. They had not abandoned hard-money doctrines and made a boast of doing so. They were neither idlers nor republicans. The Indian politicians, headed by Hendricks, seem to think that they, though all dabbles in the Washish style of financing, and determined to pay the National debt in cornstarch rather than that it shall be repudiated, are the heirs of the party and appointed to administer upon the political estate of Samuel J. Tilden. Still they do not see to what it is that the party owes its strength in New York, and they go on blathering about money reform, meaning, of course, something crude and crazy, if not fiscally.

Speaking of the Democratic split in New York, it reminds the Tilden organ of the London Standard. The Tilden organ in the country, and that of Kelly in the city. It is not probable that a candidate can be found who would get the full vote of both factions. Certainly Mr. Hendricks, who is expecting the fruit of the tree Kelly has shaken, is not in a position to be a harmonizer. The bolt of Kelly and its consequences makes a wound that can not be healed in time for the Presidential election.—It is no exaggeration to say, in view of the wide-spread dissatisfaction among the Liberals of New York following Cornell's nomination, that had the Administration cherished the possibility of Corking the bitterness he has not failed on all occasions to manifest toward it, and encouraged the scratching of Cornell, which Mr. Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, openly advanced. Governor R. binson would have been re-elected in spite of the revolt of Tammany. But it did not do so, and to the great disappointment of the Democracy, the President warmly advised the Republicans to stand by the entire ticket, while Secretary Everts and Sherman took an active and influential part in its support. This was done through no special regard for the New York Senator or because of apprehension of anything he might do on or off the floor of the Senate to the prejudice of the Administration, but because Republican success on the eve of the Presidential election is more important than the fortunes or misfortunes of any man.—The reduction of the National debt at the rate of ten millions a month is almost as bad for the opponents of the Sherman boom as the reduction of the interest on the debt at the rate of a million a month. The policy of making the South Democratically sound by the use of the shot-gun, the bullet and the issue ballot, has failed and its natural result. The people of the Northern States believe above all things in fair play. If the Southern States had been carried for the Democracy by fair methods and free elections, leaving all men, black and white, free to vote as they pleased, there would have been no such reaction in the North as the October and November elections have witnessed. As the case stands now the prospect of a Solid North for the Republicans, based upon the moral sense of the people, is as promising as a Solid South based upon ruffianism and the shot-gun. It is rather late now for the Democracy to correct their mistakes in time to be of any benefit to them in the Presidential canvass next year.

The Gazette says the dimensions of the Republican victory of Tuesday are growing. The news of this morning adds thousands to the majorities previously reported in the various States. Cornell's plurality, which we placed yesterday at 15,000 to 30,000, now places it at 40,000. The majority for Butler, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania, was given at 30,000; this morning's dispatches add over 20,000. When the State of Pennsylvania, on a tight vote, gives a Republican majority of 53,000, there are indications that the people are aroused. The Wisconsin majority, which will stand at about 25,000, is the largest ever given in that State. The Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in Nebraska is chosen by a majority of 15,000. The Greenback vote in that State and in Kansas, hitherto strongholds of Jatism, was very light. The majority for the head of the Republican State ticket in Minnesota has grown to 14,000. The Democratic majority in Maryland is from 17,000 to 20,000. In Virginia the Readjusters are thought to have a majority in the Legislature, though the margin between them and the Debt Payers is so close as to give rise to a possibility that the few Republican members may hold the balance of power and dictate the choice of a United States Senator.—Whatever may be the final outcome, in regard to details, of the New York election, one thing is settled—viz., that Samuel J. Tilden is politically dead. John Kelly has his scalp suspended from his belt. The defeat of Robinson, who is a far better man than Tilden, is in a more emphatic sense the defeat of the great trickster and schemer, Tilden. This will prove a relief to Democratic leaders generally. Tilden was a heavy load upon the party, and that load was steadily growing heavier.—The elections held this fall fairly secure a gain of four United States Senators to the Republican party—viz: One in Ohio, one in New Jersey, one in New York, and one in Connecticut. True, not all of them are to be chosen by the Legislatures now elected; but their election in 1881 is virtually assured.—Gov. Blackburn is absent temporarily from the Kentucky Capital. When he left the pardoning business stood as follows: Convicts pardoned from the penitentiary, 58; pardoned before conviction, 2; pardoned for carrying concealed weapons, 40; pardoned for selling liquor to minors, 30; gamblers pardoned, 80; fines against gamblers, cases, 80; amount of fines

against gamblers remitted, \$32,890. The \$32,890 remitted to the gamblers is taken from the school fund.

The German Papers.

The number of Republican patriots who are hankering after clerkships in both houses of the Legislature is daily increasing. At the present time one could pave a street with the candidates. Not a few of them are reporters. Even Miss Lillie C. Darst, of the Circleville Herald, wants a position as Engrossing Clerk in the Senate, and she counts strongly on the politeness of the Senators to the female sex.

[The Volksblatt.]

The Coroner hit the nail on the head in the Jancz murder case.

To all the responsibilities resting on the shoulders of the Secretary of the Interior, certain persons in Washington want to add the responsibility of the editorials in the Westliche Post. So at least says a special dispatch in yesterday's Enquirer. As this would be too heavy a weight, Mr. Schurz has entered his protest.

[Yesterday's Abend Post.]

James Nuttles, the notorious leader of the Deer Creek gang of thieves, who recently shot at Officer Graham, was this morning sentenced to a fine of one cent. Mr. Drew is doing better and better.

WEE WIRELINGS.

John Le Craner fell dead in Dayton, O., from heart disease.

The wife of Senator Davis is supposed to be dying at Lenox, Mass.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was seconded in New Albany, Ind.

J. Howe, farm laborer, fatally injured by passing train at Ostrander, O.

Frank Shay thrown from his horse and fatally injured at London, O.

Steamer Argyle and several passengers probably lost in Lake Superior.

The new Graft's furnace went into operation at Logan, Ohio, on the 4th.

Frank Lemon thrown from a horse and fatally injured, near Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

John E. Gass killed in an affray between whites and blacks in Arundel County, Md.

Mrs. J. H. Via, of Malden, West Virginia, dropped dead while carrying a bucket of coal.

Twelve cars derailed near Clarksville, O., on Muskingum Valley Railroad, on freight train.

Stephen Zork, who killed Parrott Sunday last, will have a hearing at Millwood today.

Eight men working in a sewer at Tiffin, O., narrowly escaped death by caving in of the walls.

F. W. Leaby, a young physician of Urbana, O., committed suicide by taking strychnine.

William Snyder, farmer, thrown from a load of fodder and had collar bone broken at Findlay, O.

Daughter of Anthony Schlemm fatally burned at Greenfield, O., by coal oil lamp overturned.

Hog slaughtering begins at Ripley with poor show owing to low water and lack of salt for curing.

Old pioneer Samuel H. Reckerman, of Hancock County, died last Monday night, aged eighty-two.

Samuel Cutting fell into a hot vat in a hat factory at Milwaukee and died in a few hours afterwards.

Samuel Hendrickson and wife killed by passing train in attempting to cross the track at Freehold, N. J.

Geo. L. Longnecker had his hand and arm frightfully mangled by flax brake at Gary's Mills, at Eaton, O.

Thomas C. Perkins sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for blackmailing Joseph Mink at Frankfort, Ind.

Andrew Forbes was divorced at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 4th and remarried on the 5th to Mrs. E. J. Campbell.

The killing of Jesse James, the noted outlaw, reported yesterday from southeastern Kansas, is discredited.

A young son of T. G. Maple of Columbus Grove, O., was tripped at play in school yard and broke his arm in falling.

Hon. Gilbert De La Matyr, the great Indiana Greenbacker, spoke to a small audience at the Court-house Madison, Ind.

Melvin Hanner was convicted of manslaughter yesterday at Cadiz, O., and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Little daughter of J. W. Taylor, of Kingsport Township, near Urbana, O., drank a cup of lye by mistake with fatal results.

Nathan Tupman, of Brown Township, near Plain City, O., took "benzine" to cure hydrophobia and cut up Jack generally.

New Albany, Ind., woolen and cotton mills closed yesterday for want of coal, throwing 500 hands out of employment.

John Hull was found guilty of petit larceny at Mount Gilead, O., yesterday, and trial for perjury continued till next term.

Miss Josephine Smolley, living six miles east of Burkeville, Ind., owing to domestic difficulties, shot herself with probably fatal effects.

Captain James Skelton, County Commissioner, thrown from his wagon near Wheelersburg, Ohio, ribs broken and otherwise injured.

Unknown supposed tramp killed while lying on the track of Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, near Bedford, Indiana.

The coal miners' strike at Des Moines, Iowa, ended by the men accepting the State Committee's offer of a half cent advance.

Henry Greenbaum, ex-President of the defunct German National Bank at Chicago, indicted by the Grand Jury and bail fixed at \$15,000.

James E. Bowman shot Mrs. J. H. Hayes and her niece Annie Carr, in San Francisco, because the young lady would not marry him.

The Dayton Homeopathic Medical Association meets at Dayton, O., to-day at the Beekel House, Dr. J. M. Miller, of Springfield, O., presiding.

The death of Herbert S. Harcourt, reported to have occurred at Rock Island recently, proves to have been a canard gotten up for a purpose.

Henry Meeks, farmer, near Point Pleasant, W. Va., and his tenant, Gallatin Pulin, seriously injured by being thrown from buggy in a runaway.

James W. Jefferson, the well-known attorney, was yesterday married to Miss Ida Jaler, at Lafayette, Ind., and left for bridal tour in Iowa and Colorado.

Martin Walpole, arrested and put in jail after he had clubbed his father nearly to death, knocked another man down and cut a horse badly with an ax.

The Third Congressional District Medical Society held their annual meeting at Jeffersonville, Ind., Dr. David McClure presiding. Adjourned last evening.

Thomas Edgel, from near Athens, O., was probably fatally injured at coal mines near

Nelsonville, O., by being crushed between a coal ledge and a passing car.

George J. Langdale, editor of the Green-castle Banner, in the Indianapolis Journal, offers to furnish homes for all negroes who migrate to Indiana and will work.

A gang of counterfeiters captured at Sheridan, Mich., with tools and lot of bogus coin. Their names are John Falt, J. Paul, P. Ripley and wife and Fred. Quegar.

J. R. Funks, George Riddell and George Hiffon all injured by boiler explosion five miles south of Bradford, Penna.; Ivanila, at Lewis Run Lumber Company's mills.

John Barley, a farmer, victimized by sharpers at Huntington, Ind., who secured his signature to a note for \$100, supposing it to be an agency for patent medicines.

Freeborn Bell, a farmer of Monroe Township, near Mount Vernon, O., died from effects of a wound in the hand caused by a husking-peg and which produced 1 ck-jaw.

Crookedness is alleged in the transactions of the Stettens lately failed at Chicago, \$300,000, it is claimed, having been drawn from the business within the last two years.

Mrs. Emma F. Tritt, milliner of Rushville, Ind., attempted suicide with chloroform, leaving note for her husband at Springfield, Ohio, but by prompt aid is recovering.

Louis Umble had his leg shattered below the knee, by a stone hurled by reason of being struck by the pilot of a passing engine. Amputation of the limb will be necessary.

Gold-headed cane and silk umbrella presented to Father Grace, of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Dayton, Ohio, on his leaving to take charge of St. Patrick's Church, Cincinnati.

A sixty-hour bicycle race for a purse of \$1,800 began at Boston, Mass., yesterday, and one hundred and seventy-seven miles made in one day by C. Terrout, the champion rider of France.

Wm. S. Peters, engineer on the Little Miami Railroad, had his hand badly burned and a severe gash on his head by being thrown against the boiler head by reverse lever becoming unmanageable.

Thirty coffin manufacturing firms met in cheerful convention yesterday to discuss business at Fort Wayne and elected J. M. Hutton, of Richmond, President, and R. E. Bryant, of Crawfordsville, Secretary.

The Cincinnati Express, for the second time recently, was pelted with stones at Akron, Ohio, after dark last night. Miss Amy Bo-worth, of Hudson, narrowly escaped death a few days since from a similar outrage.

Dr. E. C. McCrilles, a prominent physician of Muncie, Ind., together with L. C. Gates, were arraigned at Winchester, Ind., charged with larceny of \$300 worth of merchandise stolen from store at Pinch, Ind., some months ago. McCrilles gave \$2,000 bail.

Some Zulu Converts. (All the Year Round.)

I am not at all prepared to say what manner of education would civilize the negro, while leaving intact his manhood and his native virtues, such as they are. Some startling incidents of the late Kafir war incline Cape Colonists to think that the attempt is hopeless any way. Edmund Sandhill was a show pupil, a graduate, a deputy magistrate, and so on. He lunched with Sir Bartle Frere, in company with other officers and magnates of the neighborhood, when his Excellency visited the Eastern Province. He attended the public ball in white and "clawhammer," but two days afterward he fled to the bush, and in due time was killed wearing the martial costume of a blanket and a daub of clay. Dukwana's case, again, is hard upon negroes. A rich man, a preacher, a champion of Sunday-schools, he also took to the bush, the blanket, and the paint, ending like the young warrior Edmund.

M. Billault, a grandson of a well-known Minister of the Second Empire, met his death unexpectedly a fortnight ago in Paris. Returning from the seaside he met a friend, and the couple proposed to have an hour's fencing before dinner. They put on their fencing jackets, but thought it unnecessary to wear masks. Suddenly, after a few passes, M. Billault exclaimed, "You have wounded me!" His friend's rapier coming in contact with his jacket had snapped, and the broken point flying up, had wounded M. Billault in the neck. The master of the fencing-room sent for a doctor, who dressed the wound, which he said was not dangerous. M. Billault went home and sent for his family doctor, who also said there was nothing to fear. The young man retired to rest gaily enough, and next morning was found dead in bed. A third doctor pronounced that death was the result of internal bleeding.

Four bands of Nihilists have been hunted down and dragged into the prison yards of Kiev. They lived in earth-huts in the woods and were recruited from the peasantry. They had large sums of money, but refused to tell how they had obtained means to carry on the work of revolution.

A Blockade that Should be Raised.

The egress from the system of waste material through the natural channels should be rendered free, without loss of time, when a blockade is produced by an attack of constipation, a disorder which if it becomes chronic, is productive of serious bodily mischief. Jaundice, severe headaches, nausea, dyspepsia, the usual concomitants of the malady mentioned, all indicate that the bodily functions are materially interfered with. Hostetter's Bitters is particularly efficacious in cases of this sort, and renders the habit of body perfectly regular. It is a medicine greatly to be preferred to drastic cathartics, which are well calculated to drench, but unhappily also to weaken the intestines. We say unhappily, since such medicines are the favorite resources of many ill advised persons, who resort to them on the most trivial occasion, and greatly to their discomfort and injury.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Gout.

Not To-Morrow, or the Next Day.

But now, if you have a cough, cold, or any irritation whatever of the organs of respiration, use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is a vegetable balsam, compared with which all other pulmonary remedies are valueless. Sold by all druggists.

Stone & Moulton, Dayton, New York, writes: "We constantly sell Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar and Pike's Toothache Drops. They are as staple with us as the grocery man's sugar is to him."

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

ST. JACOBS OIL. TRADE MARK. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. A MINISTER.



A well-known German Minister, Rev. A. Ostia, of Schlesien, W. S., writes: "I was a sufferer from Rheumatism for years. Friends recommended the use of St. Jacobs Oil. I tried it, and must confess that the result was astonishing. Having hardly used a pint of the first bottle, I found relief, and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligations and shall recommend this effective remedy whenever I have a chance."

A RAILROAD MAN.

I. C. R. H. Shops, Waterloo, Iowa, January 23d, 1879.—I was taken with an acute attack of rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Waterloo, Iowa, for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I used it, and it gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recommend it to all suffering with Rheumatism. Respectfully, MATT. McDERMOTT.

A NOTARY PUBLIC.

83 Mercer street, New York, January 15th, 1879.—I thankfully acknowledge that the use of the valuable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has been of great service to me. I suffered with Rheumatism in the face and ears; induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, I found immediate relief, and it effected an entire cure. Moved by a sense of duty, it gives me great pleasure to recommend to all suffering with St. Jacobs Oil, as a remedy worthy the highest praise and unqualified patronage. WM. REYSCHER, Notary Public.

AN EDITOR.

Pittsburg, Penn., September 10th 1878.—St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For two years I have suffered with Rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was unable to attend to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep, on account of the terrible pain. A few weeks ago a severe attack of the trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try St. Jacobs Oil—I must acknowledge with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the second use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore feel it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with Rheumatism and kindred complaints. G. A. HEILMANN, Editor Republican.

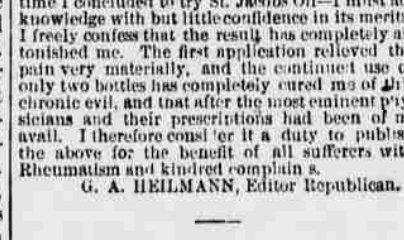
A Sunday-school Superintendent.

I have kept store since October 1st, 1863, and have always handled proprietary medicines; but of all that I have ever sold, there is not one that can be so certainly recommended, "as death to Rheumatism" as your St. Jacobs Oil. CHRISTIAN SANDER, Superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-school, since A. D. 1859, Jolly, Monroe County, Ohio.

ANOTHER OHIO MAN.

Mr. Philip Ramlinger, an old subscriber to our paper and well known in the whole surrounding country, informed us the other day that his wife, who for two years had been suffering from Rheumatism in the shoulder, during which time she had been treated by several physicians without success, had been completely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Bucyrus, Ohio, Courier, February 13, 1879.

St. Jacobs Oil. [Registered Trade Mark.] IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.



51 DEQUAW STREET, John Lohse, Esq.—For quite a long time I have been a sufferer from Rheumatic pain, which increased in spite of all remedies that I tried. Having heard of the St. Jacobs Oil, I purchased a bottle, and after a few days' use, I felt a great relief, and after two days all pain vanished, leaving a permanent cure.

2 YATES AVE., Chas. Chr. Grau, Esq.—The St. Jacobs Oil has been used by many of my friends and acquaintances in severe cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago and various aches and pains. It relieves pain and heals almost like magic, and I never knew or heard of, in my experience of many years, a remedy upon which such enthusiastic praise has been bestowed, and which has had such an immense sale as the St. Jacobs Oil. I put such confidence in the healing power of this family remedy, that I recommend it for the various ailments which it is designed to cure, and always find that it is followed by the most wonderful results. The demand for the St. Jacobs Oil, in both